

SIMSON, Ivan Iosifovich; MALYSHEV, V.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; MOROZOV, N.A., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
CHIFAS, M.A., red.izd-va; SHCHETININA, L.V., tekhn.red.

[Safety engineering in woodworking] Tekhnika bezopasnosti
pri mekhanicheskoi obrabotke drevesiny. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Gos.sachno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1960.
(MIRA 14:1)
166 p.
(Woodworking machinery—Safety appliances)

SIMSON, I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Safety appliances on woodworking machinery. Okh.truda i sots.
strakh. no.1:73-74 Ja 60. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Leningradskiy institut okhrany truda Vsesoyuznogo tsentral'nogo
soveta profsoyuzov.
(Woodworking machinery--Safety appliances)

SIMSON, I.

Increasing industrial safety in utilizing production areas in machinery manufacturing. Sots. trud 5 no.6:65-68 Je '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(Leningrad Economic Region--Machinery industry--Safety measures)

SIMSON, I.I.

Improved standard safety guards. Der.prom. 9 no.2:13-14
F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Woodworking machinery--Safety appliances)

SIMSON, I.I.

Automatic feed systems for all-purpose woodworking machinery.
Der.prom. 10 no.10:29-30 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

SIMSON, I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Automatic feed mechanism for woodworking machinery. Okhr. truda
i sots.strakh. 5 no.1:27 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Leningradskiy institut okhrany truda.
(Woodworking machinery)

SIMSON, I.I.

Automatic feed mechanisms for universal woodworking machines.
Mashinostroitel' no.12:34-35 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

SIMSON, I.I., inzh.

Automation of woodworking equipment. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 17
no.11:8-11 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

SIMSON, I.I.

Mechanization of the feed of milling machines. Der. prom. 13 no.2:
25-28 F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

SIMSON, I.I., inzh.

Reversing feed mechanisms for wood-cutting machines.
Mekh. i avtom. proizv. 19 no.5:28-31 My '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

SIMSON, T.P. [deceased]; GORDOVA, T.N.

S.S. Korsakov's personality in the light of some documents
from the clinic's archives. Trudy 1-go MMI 34:36-48 '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

SIMSON, T. P.

DECEASED

c. '61

Medicine

1962

/7

see ILC

SIMSON, Ye.A.

Rotary attachment for optical dividing heads. Izm.tekh.no.2:73
Mr-Ap '56. (Dividing engine) (MIRA 9:?)

SIMSON, Ye.A.

Centralization of testing laboratories in enterprises. Izm.tekh.
no.12:60-61 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Testing laboratories)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SASOVA, J.; BLAZEK, Z.; Department of Pharmacology, Institute of Postgraduate Medical Training (Katedra Farmacie UDL), Prague; Research Institute of Natural Drugs (Vyzkumny Ustav Prirodnych Leciv), Prague.

"Variations in the Content of Furocoumarins During the Vegetation Period of Pastinaca Sativa L. Subsp. Eusativa Briq."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol 16, No 1, Jan 67, pp 22-28

Abstract /Authors' English summary modified/: A two year study of the changes in furocoumarin content during the vegetation period is described. The highest content was found in green fruit (1.13%) and in the flowers (0.90%). The contents in the stem, leaves, secondary stems, and roots decrease in this order. The highest overall content in the whole plant occurs in the period of ripening of the fruit. The composition of the coumarins changes during the vegetation period. Bergaptene is the principal component with photosensitizing activity. 3 Figures, 5 Tables, 15 Western, 9 Czech, 5 Russian, 3 East German, 1 Hungarian reference. (Manuscript received 21 Dec 65).

1/1

VACAUNESCU, G.; SIMU, C.

Complicated staphylococcal septicemia with multiple tegumental gangrene
of the extremities. Microbiologia (Bucur) 6 no. 1:25 Ja-F '61.

Anatomic and clinical aspects of staphylococcal septicemia with slow
evolution. Ibid.:26

1. Clinica I medicala Cluj si Catedra de anatomie patologica Cluj.

SUCIU,I.; SIMU,G.; SIMPLACI~~E~~ANU,L.; ORHA,I.

The antistreptolysin O titer (ASLO) in rheumatism and other diseases. Probl. ter., Bucur. 10 no.3:51-62 '59.

(ANTISTREPTOLYSIN, blood)

(RHEUMATISM, blood)

(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS, blood)

(ENDOCARDITIS, BACTERIAL, blood)

PREDA, V.; CHIRIGUTA, I.; TONCULEANU-PAPELION, Cornelia; SIMS, G.
GRIGORE, I.K.; MIRONIU, Anca

Some histochemical and biochemical aspects of the dynamics
of experimental hepatoma genesis in the rat. Studii cerc
biol s. zool 16 no. 2:145-154 '64.

1. Chair of Biology, Medicopharmaceutical Institute, Cluj.
2. Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy (for Preda).

RUMANIA

CHIRICUTA, I., Dr.; TODORUTIU, Cornelia, Dr.; SIMU, G., Dr., and MULEA, Rodica, Biologist

"Modification of the Reticulo-Endothelial System in Burn Shock"

Bucharest, Revista Sanitara Militara, Vol 16, Special No., 1965, pp 183-187

Abstract: Studies in rats in burn shock injected with dye to determine the adequacy of the reticulo-endothelial system at various times following the burn. Early intensification of the system is followed by total exhaustion of function in 48 hours or so. Causes are discussed: central nervous system, endocrine system; overload by decomposed protein, plasma protein loss. This and other rat studies by authors indicated that the central nervous system and endocrine glands are the first to become exhausted, the reticulo-endothelial system follows.

CHIRICUTA, I.; POPESCU, V.; SIMU, Gh.; ROGOZAN, I.

Regeneration of the gastric mucosa and diminution of hydrochloric acid-pepsin secretion following resection of the gastric mucous membranes. Romanian M Rev, no.1:126-127 Ja-Mr '61.

1. The Laboratory of Experimental Surgery of the Oncological Institute in Cluj. Head of the Laboratory: Dr. I. Chiricuta.
(STOMACH physiology) (MUCOUS MEMBRANES physiology)

KIRIKUTSE, I. [Chiricuta, I.]; POTESKU, V. [Popescu, V.]; SIMU, G.;
ROGOCZAN, I.

Regeneration of the mucous membrane of the stomach and decreased
secretion after partial excision of the mucosa. Biul. eksp.
biol. i med. 52 no.11:115-118 N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii, Kluzh, Rumynskaya Narodnaya
Respublika. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR
A.V. Lebedinskim.
(STOMACH--SECRECTIONS) (MUCOUS MEMBRANE)

MUSTEA, I.; SNI, G.; ORMAN, A.

The relation between acid-base unbalance and the malignancy of
surgically removed tumours. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.4:425-432
'64.

1. Oncologic Institute, Cluj, Roumania.

CHIRICUTA, I.; PAPILIAN, C.; SIMU, G.; ROGOZAN, I.

Capillary permeability in burns. (Note) 1. Alterations of the ground substance in experimental shock induced by burns.
Rumanian med. rev. 7 no.4:3-8 0-D'63

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STU, I.; DASIE, V.

How to organize groups of students. p. 19. ARHIVELE PATRIEI. (Asociatia
Voluntara pentru Sprijinirea Apararii Patriei) Bucuresti. Vol. 2, no. 3,
Mar. 1956

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956.

DEM, J.

"The Karpas National Park."

OCHRANA PRIMKY, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959.

Unclassified.

IONESCU, M. [Ionescu, M.]; SIMU, M.

Interrelation between the head of the pancreas and the other organs of
the abdominal cavity. Arkh. anat., gist. i emb. /2 no.3:72-75 № 162.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Kafedra opisatel'noy i topograficheskoy anatomii Kluzhskogo mediko-
farmatsevticheskogo instituta, Rumyniya. Adres avtorov: R.N.R.Kluzh,
Miko, 3 Kluzhskiy mediko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(PANCREAS) (VISCERA)

JASUDEMAS, M.; SILLIS, V.; SIDUKONYTE, R.; KILAS, M., red.

[Regionally adopted varieties of agricultural cultures in
the Lithuanian S.S.R.] Lietuvos TSR rajonuotos zemes ukio
kulturu veisles. Vilnius, Valstybine politines ir mokslines
literaturos leidykla, 1961. 55 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Lithuania--Field crops--Varieties)

NESMEYANOV, A.N.; PEREVALOVA, E.G.; GOLOVNYA, R.V.; NIKITINA, T.V.; SIMUKOVA, N.A.

Disruption of the ferrocene nucleus by hydrogenation and treatment with
halides. Izv.AN SSSR Otd.khim.nauk no.6:739-741 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

1.Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Iron dicyclopentadienyl)

SIRUKOVA, N.A.

Reactivity of mono- and bis(aminophenyl)ferrrocene and diacetoferrocene

N. A. Sirukova, G. M. Karpov, L. G. Vlasova, I. G. Yermakova,

P. V. Golovnya, O. V. Slobodcikova, M. V. Lomonosov

Institute of Heteroorganic Compounds, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

Nauk S.S.R., Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1957, 638-69. - Treatment of *p*-nitrophenylferrrocene with $HgCl_2$ in CH_2Cl_2 gave 15% *cis*-chloromericur

-nitrophenylferrrocene, red solid, only in $MgCl_2$. It decomps. on heating. At room temp. male ferrrocene in 20 ml AcOH to p - $O_2NCH_2NH_2$ gave from 0.4 mole amine, stirring 2 hrs., and filtering gave 67% 1,4'-bis(*p*-nitrophenyl)ferrrocene, reduced with H_2 and HCl to 81% bis(*p*-aminophenyl)ferrrocene, yellow, decomps. (from EtOH); its dicyanoferrid derivative, m. 222-3° [literature (CH_2Cl_2)]. Similarly, ferrrocene gave 17% bis(*p*-nitrophenyl)ferrrocene, m. 197-7.5° (from petr. ether). Adding 1 to diacetoferrocene in AcOH and stirring 0.5 hr. gave a ppt. which on heating with $CuCl_2$ and evap. the solvent yielded 49% 3-nitrophenylisoacetoxydipentadiene, red solid, decomps. 102-3° (from $CHCl_3$); no starting material was recovered. Similar reaction with PhN_2Cl gave 62% initial diacetoferrocene and 40% orange-red (phenylisoacetoxydipentadiene, m. 73-2° (from aq. EtOH)), showing monomer mol. wt. Diacetoferrocene with p - $Mn_2C_6H_4N_2Cl$ was sluggish and after 1 hr. at 40-50° gave 75% starting material and 17% (3-phenylisoacetoxydipentadiene, m. 106-7° (from cyclohexane)). G. M. Karpov

action between
SLUKOVA, V. A. *Chem Sci--"Interaction of derivatives of ferrocene and*
aryldiazoniums." Mos, 1960 (Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Elementary Organic Compounds)
(KL, 1-01, 183)

NESMEYANOV, A.N., akad.; PEREVALOVA, E.G.; SIMUKOVA, N.A.; SHEYMKER,
Yu.N.; RESHETOVA, M.D.

Formation of the 1,2,3-oxadiazine ring in the reaction of
1,1'-diacetylferrocene with aryl diazonium compounds. Dokl.AN
SSSR 133 no.4:851-854 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Oxadiazine) (Ferrocene) (Diazonium compounds)

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2209, 1274, 1273

89402

S/062/61/000/001/007/016

B101/B220

AUTHORS:

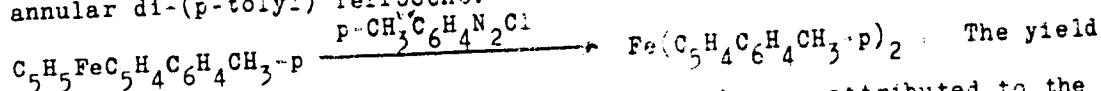
Perevalova, E. G., Simukova, N. A., Nikitina, T. V.,
Reshetov, P. D., and Nesmeyanov, A. N.

TITLE:

Interaction between ferrocene derivatives and aryl diazonia

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk,
no. 1, 1961, 77-83

TEXT: The authors have shown in Refs. 1-3 that ferrocene reacts with aryl diazonia to form aryl ferrocenes. The present paper deals with the arylation of p-tolyl, methyl, ethyl ferrocene, as well as acyl and carboxy ferrocenes. It was possible to arylate p-tolyl ferrocene by means of p-tolyl diazonium and this resulted in the formation of hetero-annular di-(p-tolyl) ferrocene:



The yield amounted to only 9% of the theoretical one; this is attributed to the poor stability of the cation of this compound. Reaction between phenyl

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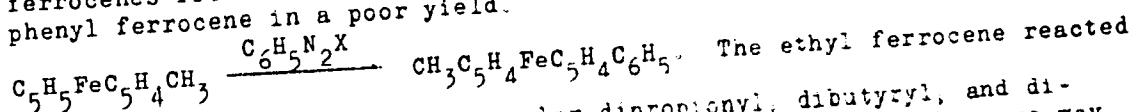
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Interaction between ferrocene

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diazonium and methyl ferrocene resulted in a mixture of phenylated methyl-ferrocenes from which it was possible to isolate the heteroannular methyl-phenyl ferrocene in a poor yield.



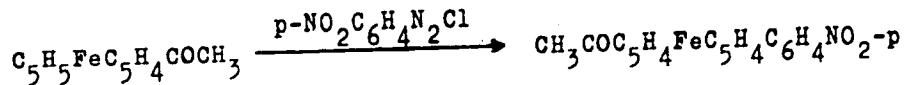
The ethyl ferrocene reacted similarly (20% yield). Heteroannular dipropionyl, dibutyryl, and dibenzoyl ferrocene reacted with p-nitro-phenyl diazonium in the same way as observed in the case of diacetyl ferrocene. The bond between the iron and the cyclopentadienyl ring was split, and derivatives of 1,2,3-oxa-diazine were formed. Resinification took place in the reaction between p-nitro-phenyl diazonium and the dimethyl ester of ferrocene dicarboxylic acid. It was proved possible to isolate chromatographically a reduced amount of p-nitro-phenyl-dicartomethoxy ferrocene, but the ferrocene ring was destructed at the same time (appearance of iron ions). Monosubstituted ferrocenes, such as acetyl ferrocene and carbomethoxy ferrocene, react with p-nitro-phenyl diazonium like ferrocene, but with a lower yield of arylation products. Monoacetyl ferrocene formed both homoannular and heteroannular p-nitro-phenyl acetoferrocene:

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Interaction between ferrocene...



+ C₅H₅FeC₅H₃(COCH₃)C₆H₄NO₂-p. The methyl ester of ferrocene carboxylic acid.

acid reacts to form heteroannular p-nitro-phenyl carbomethoxy ferrocene (yield 7%). The presence or absence of the non-substituted cyclopenta-dienyl ring was always established spectroscopically. The free mono- and dicarboxylic acids of ferrocene as well as their sodium salts together with p-nitro-phenyl diazonium gave mixtures from which the arylation products could not be isolated. L. V. Yershova and M. Kristynyuk assisted in the experiments. There are 14 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: July 28, 1959

Card 3/3

KOCHETKOV, N.K.; BUDOVSKIY, E.I.; SIMUKOVA, N.A.

Chemical method for the specific splitting of ribonucleic acid.
Biokhimia 27 no.3:519-525 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Laboratory of Carbohydrates and Nucleotides, Institute for
Chemistry of Natural Products, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(NUCLEIC ACIDS)

KOCHETKOV, N.K.; BUDOVSKIY, E.I.; SIMUKOVA, N.A.

Primary structure of RNA. Interaction of RNA with o-methyl-hydroxylamine. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.3:597-600 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Laboratoriya uglevodov i nukleotidov Instituta khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kochetkov).

А.И.Л., Альбуминовые; КУДРЯВИ, Анна Евгеньевна;
СМЕЛКА, Н.А., ред.

[Thin-layer chromatography] Тонкослойная хроматография.
Лаква, Наука, 1984. 174 p. (МИА 17:9)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550720011-9

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550720011-9"

ORL'KHOV, NIKOLAIAR DANILOVICH, akademik, docent; V. M. KHIMIK,
M.I., akademik, otd. red.; V. V. VITOV, . . . prof., red.;
GAL'PERN, G. L., prof., red.; SIMON'YA, N. A., red.

[Chemistry of the alkaloids of plants of the U.S.S.R.]
Khimiia alkaloidov rastenii SSSR. Moscow, Nauka, 1965.
391 p. (VINITI 12:11)

SIMULESCU, Dumitru [Simulescu, D.] (Bukarest)

Prospects for the expansion of railroad transportation in
Rumanian People's Republic. Zhel.dor.transp. 41 no.8:
80-86 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:12)

I. Ministr transporta i svyazi Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Romania--Railroads)

SIMULESCU, Dumitru [Simulescu, D.] (Bukharest)

Upswing in the railroad transportation of the Rumanian People's Republic. Zhel.dor.transp. 43 no.12:5-9 D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ministr transporta i svyazi Rumynskoy Narednay Respubliky.
(Rumania--Railroads)

SIMPLIFIED TRANSLATION

Development and modernization of telecommunications during
the years of the people's democratic regime. St si Teh Buc
it no. 73-5 JI 1964.

1. Minister of Transport and Telecommunications.

VELNICERIU, A.; SRIWESCU, Ileana; CIOCAN, C.

Physical and chemical properties of chemical means for
plant protection. Pt. 3. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no. 5:
257-260 My '64.

1. Institute of Chemical Research, Bucharest, Section
of Phytopharmaceutical Products.

SIMULESCU-SARU, N

REMENT/Cultivated Plants. Technic Plants. Oil and
Sugar Beet Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Ziar-Biel., No 15, 1956, 68300

Author : Simulescu-Saru, N., Draghici, D.

Inst : Lovrin and Cimpi Experiment Stations.

Title : The New Sugar Beet Strains, Lovrin 532 and
Cimpi 34

Orig Pub : An. Inst. cactetri agron., 1957, 24, No 5,
21-304

Abstract : In 1956, sugar beet selection began in Rumania at the Lovrin and Cimpi Turzii Agricultural Experiment Stations. At the former, the Polish strain, Pushchanskiy KIR, served as the basic material, whereas at the second, Pushchanskiy KIR was used for this purpose. The Lovrin

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RUMINIA/Cultivated Plants. Technical Plants. Oil and X
Sugar Beatin Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1955, 66300

strain is characterized by the speed of its maturation (particularly with regard to sugar accumulation), its relatively high drought resistance, and its responsiveness to fertilizers. However, it is not resistant to cercosporiasis. This strain combines high yields with high sugar contents; it gives the best sugar harvests in the western part of Rumania. The Ciampia Turzii strain is resistant to cercosporiasis, is fairly late in ripening, and requires relatively large amounts of moisture. It responds well to early sowing dates, and when harvested late, its yield is significantly increased. In the northern part of the country, the Ardeala strain produces the highest sugar yields. Data are

Card : 2/3

RUMINL/Cultivated Plants. Technical Plants. Oil and H
Sugar Beatin' Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biel., No 15, 1958, 68300

presented on investigations of the strains
under field conditions which were carried
out in 1950-1955 in the various sugar beet
zones of the Russian People's Republic. --
N. I. Orlovskiy

Card : 3/3

139

YEMEL'YANENKO, G.A.; SIMULIN, G.G.; BAYBAROVA, Y.E.Ya.

Electrodeposition of copper from sulfuric acid solutions at
high current densities. Ukr. khim. zhur. 29 no.4:404-408
'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Copper plating)

YEMEL'YANENKO, G.A.; BAYBAKOVA, Ye.Ya.; SIMULIN, G.G.

Cathodic deposition of zinc and lead at high current densities. Ukr.
khim.zhur. 29 no.5:515-518 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

YEMEL'YANENKO, G.A.; SINYAKIN, G.G.

Causes for the formation of some loose metal deposits at the cathode at high current densities. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.5:1186-1189 O '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Predstavлено akademikom A.N.Frumkinym.

YANOV, V.A. & RIKH, G.G.

oscillographic determination of the transport numbers of ions
in electrolyte solutions. Zhurn. fiz. khim. 38 no 12 3001-3005
MIRA 18:1
R. '64.

i. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

AL'PAT'YARENKO, G.A.; SIMEONOV, G.G.

Properties of copper electrodeposition from trisulfate solutions of monovalent copper at high current densities. Ukr. khim. zhur. 31 no.6; 584-587 '65. (VRA 18,7)

I. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvenny universitet.

YEMEL'YANENKO, G.A., SIMOLIK, G.I.

Electrodeposition kinetics of cobalt at high current densities.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.5:1077-1081 My '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DMITRYANOV, G. A., SINYAKIN, G. G.

Oscillographic study of nickel electrodeposition at high
current densities. Elektrokhimiia 1 no.11:1384-1389 N '65.
(MIRA 18:11)
I. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

YEREL'YANENKO, G.A.; SAVULIN, D.G.

Determination of the transition time for ~ extreme processes. Zhur.
fiz. khim. 39 no.7:1739-4741 43 '65.

(MIMA 18:8)

I. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

YEMEL'YANENKO, G.A.; SIMULIN, G.G.

Electrodeposition of copper from thiosulfate solutions of
cuprous oxide. Ukr.khim.zhur. 31 no.5:478-480 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet. Submitted
Sept. 25, 1963.

SIMULIN, N.A. "Ways for the Complete Utilization of Gaseous Hydrocarbons in the Nitrogen Industry," by N. A. Simulin, Khimicheskaya Nauka i Promyshlennost', Vol 1, No 6, Nov/Dec 56 (published Feb 57), pp 648-653.

The advantages of using natural and petroleum gases rather than coke as raw material for the production of ammonia are reviewed. As far as catalytic processes for the conversion of gaseous hydrocarbons to hydrogen are concerned, reference is made to the preceding article by A. G. Leybush ("The Production of Hydrogen and of Synthesis Gas by the Catalytic Conversion of Hydrocarbon Gases," Khimicheskaya Nauka i Promyshlennost', Vol 1, No 6, Nov/Dec 1956, pp 638-648). The noncatalytic, high-temperature conversion of methane with oxygen (including the explosion conversion, which may be used for generation of power) is discussed on the basis of data that originated at the State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry. A flow sheet of the high-temperature conversion of methane with carbon monoxide at a pressure of 35 atmospheres is given.

It is pointed out that when gaseous hydrocarbons rich in methane are used as raw material, the simultaneous production of acetylene and of synthesis gas suitable for the production of ammonia or of methanol will present great advantages, and that the best method for the conversion of methane to acetylene at large plants producing ammonia and other nitrogen compounds is the method of oxidative pyrolysis (i. e., oxidation of methane to acetylene). The reasons for preferring oxidative pyrolysis to other methods for the production of acetylene are given and this method is described in some detail. The production scheme of a large plant which is now being constructed and which will produce acetylene and ammonia from natural gas of the Stavropol' field is outlined.

54M. 1374

SIMULIN, N. A.

At this plant natural gas will be converted to acetylene and to synthesis gas for ammonia and for methanol. The acetylene will serve as crude material for the production of acetone, acetaldehyde, ethyl alcohol, acetic acid, and vinyl acetate. The ammonia will be converted to urea and to nitric acid. The nitric acid will be used in the production of phosphoric acid fertilizers from apatite. Ammonium nitrate and hydrocyanic acid will be also produced, the latter by the oxidation of methane and ammonia.

The production scheme to be used at plants for the conversion of natural gas-carbon monoxide mixtures is also described with the statement that work preparatory to designing a plant of this type is being done by the Institute of the Nitrogen Industry jointly with the Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine Building. At this plant carbon dioxide will be eliminated from the converted gas by washing with monoethanolamine. The synthesis gas from the ammonia production will be washed with liquid nitrogen to eliminate carbon monoxide and methane. As a result of the use of new technological processes and of their automatization, the cost of the acetylene produced will be 40% lower than that of acetylene produced from calcium carbide. The

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SIMULTIN, N. A.

cost of the ammonia will be 60-70% lower than that of ammonia produced at plants using coke for the generation of gas and 20% lower than the cost of ammonia produced at plants which do not convert natural gas to by-product acetylene.

At the conclusion of the article the separation of petroleum gas into methane, ethane, and propane is discussed, methane being converted into acetylene and synthesis gas as discussed above, and propane, after conversion to propene, being used for the production of a number of substances, including isopropyl benzene. According to the production scheme which is shown, ethane, after being converted to ethylene, leads to a number of products, including ethyl benzene, polyethylene, and ethylene glycol. An alternative scheme for the conversion of petroleum gases by oxidation (without prior separation), combined with the production of ammonia and of nitric acid, is also shown. A bibliography consisting of three USSR references is appended to the article. (C)

54M.1374

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Amerika'sche Ges. für Industrielle Chemie
Einführung in die chemische Industrie der USA (1948)
Moskau, Gostikhtsdat, 1959. 1-7 p. Extrakt aus: *Die chemische Industrie der USA*. 4,100 copies
printed.

Securities Agency: USE. **Journalism** - **Business** - **Technology** **Media**.

Editor: N. S. Bessi, **Techn. Ed.:** P. V. Proletkin; **Editorial Board:** A. P. Vinogradov, S. I. Vol'novich, N. M. Davydovskiy, N. E. Leonov, V. I. Kiselev, T. A. Lomarchukova (Scientific Secretary), S. S. Mekhedov, B. D. Melnik, A. N. Plavnov, A. Yu. Rubenzo (Chief Ed.), and A. V. Topchiyev.

STRUCTURE OF THE Soviet Chemical Industry

CONTENTS: This book contains 13 articles on various aspects of the Soviet chemical industry. Among the developments in the production of new materials for the manufacture of chemical products discussed are: 1) the use of new materials synthesized from natural gas and petrochemicals to replace coal products in the production of organic rubber, alcohol, derivatives, etc.; 2) the production of acetone from natural and petrochemical gases for the synthesis of vinyl chloride, acrylonitrile, chloroprene, trifluoropropene, 1,4-butadiene, and other organic substances; 3) methods developed by M. G. Kucherov, Ye. N. Belyavsky and others; 4) the production of many items from saturated hydrocarbons by cracking methods (the isobutylene); 5) the production of many items by pyrolysis in a one reactor (the method of S. S. Grishko); 6) the development of improved furnace designed by B. S. Grishko; 7) the high-temperature synthesis of propane and butane in tubular furnaces, or by high-temperature pyrolysis of propane and butane of aromatic rubber, ether, alcohols, and other organic substances; 8) the synthesis of aromatic ethers, alcohols, and other organic substances for the production of solvents, reagents, pharmaceutical products, etc.; 9) the production of fiber derivatives, pharmaceutical products, etc.; 10) the production of fiber derivatives from circumferential cellulose hydrolyzates; 11) the history of plastic production in the Soviet Union is reviewed, and names of factories, and products of plastic as well as the names of outstanding personalities in the field are given. The technical level and prospects of further development of different branches of the plastics industries are also discussed.

alone with methods of manufacturing plastic articles. A special approach was made by Yu. N. Mozhaiskaya and designated by which patents application of viscose solution in one operation. It is being used to replace the complex, conventional equipment with great savings in space. Great trends in the technology of synthetic fiber production are also discussed. A historical review of synthetic rubber production and the achievements of outstanding Soviet scientists in this field are given as well as new locations and products of synthetic rubber plants. Rubber production and the manufacture of rubber goods are similarly reviewed. Statistical data and outstanding personalities in the development of the organic dyes, paints and lacquers, animal fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides, antibiotics and acids, mineral salts, medicament and stable isotopes, and chemical weapons industry are given. Catalytic processes and automation and automatic services used in the chemical industry are also discussed. Thirty-eight photographs included in the book constitute a broad and varied view of some Soviet chemical industry plants, as well as their modern methods of management, material and laborious equipment. Numerous tables and facilities are identified in the body of the text.

Tellieritch, S. P., A. M. Dobrothick (deceased), and J. S. Stetson: The Production
of Nitrogen Compounds and Fixed Nitrogen
from a Supergreen Leafy Article.

McNamee, H. S.: The Chemical Mining Industry

Phillips, E.M. Sulfuric Acid Production
Esquaray, E.M. The Zinc Industry

Takemoto, L.M.—The Chloride Industry 333
Bunchev, G.M.—The Production of Mineral Oils 345

George, R.L., V.O. Fuchs', and G.V. Chuchklin. Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Substances

Polyer, Yu. G., V. V. Borchany, I. P. Butikov, and N. N. Glotov. The Preparation of Conductive and Stable Isotopes: A New Branch of Chemical Technology.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550720011-9"

SIMULIN, N.A.

Ways of lowering construction costs of nitrogen industry enterprises. Prom.stroi. 37 no.3:6-9 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Direktor Gosudarstvennogo instituta azotnoy promyshlennosti.
(Nitrogen industries) (Building-Estimates)

S/063/60/005/001/004/009

AUTHORS: Simulin, N. A., Afanas'yev, A. N.

TITLE: The Use of Coke Gas for Chemical Processing

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal vsesoyuznogo khimicheskogo obshchestva im. D. I. Mendeleyeva,
1960, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 78-81

TEXT: The output of coke gas in the USSR will increase from 20.7 billion m^3 in 1958 to 33 billion m^3 in 1965. The content of hydrogen in the gas is most important for the chemical industry, because it is used for the synthesis of ammonia.³ The sulfur compounds contained in the gas can be processed to obtain elemental sulfur or sulfuric acid. The cost of ammonia synthesized from coke gas is compared to that produced from natural gas. There are two methods of producing ammonia from coke gas: the conversion of methane contained in the gas and the low-temperature separation of the gas. The latter method reduces the cost of ammonia by 10-12% and reduces the capital investment. The relative capital investments per 1 t of ammonia output are nearly the same for coke gas and natural gas as raw material, if the ammonia plant can cooperate with metallurgical works in decomposition of air into O and N, otherwise they are higher. In the case of the conversion of natural gas to ammonia without pressure the cost is

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The Use of Coke Gas for Chemical Processing

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the same as for ammonia produced from coke gas. In the case of cooperation with the metallurgical industry the cost decreases by 8-10%. In the present Seven-Year Plan the production of ammonia from coke gas will be increased by 2.5 times. Many installations will be erected in the USSR for the production of acetylene from natural gas by the method of thermal oxidation pyrolysis. In many regions, e. g., coke gas is used as raw material base. In this case hydrogen is used as heat source. Due to its high calorific value, it decomposes methane faster than the combustion of natural gas does. Less oxygen is needed, therefore, in the conversion of methane to acetylene and the yield of the latter is considerably higher. The acetylene cost is at least 10% lower than in the case of natural gas as raw material. The production of methanol from coke gas is more expensive than that from natural gas. The production of ethylene from coke gas by the method of low-temperature separation is 3-5 times cheaper than that from oil refinery gases or gas from the pyrolysis of kerosene. The difference is also great in the production of dichloroethane from coke gas ethylene or from gas of kerosene pyrolysis. There are 8 tables and 3 references: 1 Soviet and 2 English.

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S/064/60/000/008/001/008
B020/B060

AUTHOR: Simulin, N. A.

TITLE: Technical Progress and the Economic Situation of the
Nitrogen Industry

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 8, pp. 1-5

TEXT: The chief trend observable in the nitrogen industry for the forthcoming years is a change in the use of raw materials. Solid fuels are to be replaced by natural gas, accompanying gases of petroleum output, and residual gases in the acetylene production from natural gas. By the end of the Seven-year Plan, the exploitation of gaseous raw materials will rise from 35.3 to 86%, whereby production costs will be reduced by 50%, specific capital investments by 20 - 25%, and working productivity will be increased considerably. At the same time, it is expected that better conditions can be brought about in the way of overall automation, and that working conditions in the first phases of the process can be improved appreciably. The geographic position of the nitrogen industry will also undergo radical shifts, and the production of nitrogen fertilizers will

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Technical Progress and the Economic Situation
of the Nitrogen Industry

S/064/60/000/008/001/008
B020/B060

be brought closer to the places of consumption. In this way, transportation costs are expected to have dropped by 35% by the end of the Seven-year Plan. Urea is to be preferred to ammonium nitrate to reduce costs per unit weight of nitrogen in fertilizers, the latter having to be preferably used in the liquid form. The economy of the nitrogen industry is to be further promoted by combining it with other industrial branches as to the exploitation of waste gases rich in hydrogen yielded mainly by petroleum refineries, coke-processing and metalworking industries. Table 1 shows the dependence of technical-economic factors in the urea production on the capacity of a plant. The utilization of high-efficiency processes and units offers other possibilities of increasing the economy of processes. This is made possible by the use of high pressures and temperatures, the intensified application of catalytic processes, as well as an increase of the activity of catalysts and the use of facilities accelerating the substance and heat exchange. The technical and economic factors of different systems for the nitric acid production are indicated in Table 2. Practical examples are finally given along with results so far achieved. Mention is made of GIAP (Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti = State Institute of the Nitrogen Industry), the Opytno-konstruktorskoye

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Technical Progress and the Economic Situation
of the Nitrogen Industry

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B020/B060

byuro avtomatiki (Testing and Design Office for Automation), and the
Stalinogorskiy khimicheskiy kombinat (Stalinogorsk Chemical Kombinat).
There are 2 tables.

✓

Card 3/3

SIMULIN, M.A.

Technological progress and the economics of the nitrogen industry.
Khim.prom. no.8:619-623 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Nitrogen)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R001550720011-9"

SIMULIN, N.A.

More consideration to be given to the development of the
production of mixed fertilizers, Khim. prom. no. 5:331-336
My 163. (MIRA 16:8)

SIMULIN, N.A.

Set higher standards in the development of the nitrogen industry.
Khim.prom. no.1:8-13 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut
azotnoy promyshlennosti i produktov organicheskogo sinteza.

AKIMOV, V.M.; KLYACHKO-GURVICH, A.L.; RUBINSHTEYN, A.M.;
SIMULIN, Yu.N.; SLINKIN, A.A.; SEMINA, R.T.

Study of catalysts for ammonia synthesis with different
degrees of reduction. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.12:2208-
2210 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut organicheskoy khimii im. N.D. Zelinskogo AN SSSR.

SERULIN, Yu.N.; VOLCHENKOVA, N.S.; LASHAEV, G.I.

Effect of gas mixture pressure in the process of reduction on
the activity of the ammonia synthesis catalyst. Trudy MKHTI
no.47:96-94 '64. (MEA 18:1)

SIMULIN, Yu.N.; LACHINOV, S.S.; TOKOCHESHNIKOV, N.S.; BARDIK, Z.N.;
KLYACHKO-GURVICH, A.L.

Change in the specific activity of an iron catalyst for
ammonia synthesis as dependent on the degree of reduction.
Kin. i kat. 4 no.6:933 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Gosudarstvennyy institut azotnoy promyshlennosti.

KONYUKHOVA, I.N.; LACHINOV, S.S.; SIMULIN, Yu.N.; TOROCHESHNIKOV, N.S.

Distribution of promoters on the surface of the iron catalyst of ammonia synthesis as dependent on the degree of its regeneration. Trudy MKHTI no.44:155-158 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

SIMULIS, E.

Picillin-3 and aspirin in the prevention of recurrent rheumatism
in children. Sveik. Apsaug. no.4:15-19 '64.

Lithuanian Experimental Medicine Institute.

SIMULIS, P.

Some immunological and biological studies on the clarification
of rheumatic processes during the interparoxysmal stage.
Sveik. apsaug. 6:3-8 S '64.

1. Tarybu Socialistiniu Respubliku Sajungos Medicinos
mokslu akademija, Lietuvos eksperimentines medicinos
institutas.

SIMUN, L.

Contribution of Soviet surgeons to the development of Filatov flap.
Bratisl. lek. listy 35 no.11:668-672 1955.

1. Z Kliniky plastickéj chirurgie LFUK v Bratislavě, predn. doc.

MUDr. S. Demjen.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION,
Filatov flap, develop. in Russia, review.)

Sabattini's

DEMJEN, S.; SIMUN, L.; DOLEZAL, B.

Sabattini's operation. Rozhl. chir. 38 no. 4:275-280 Apr 59.

1. Z Kliniky plastickej a rekonstrukcnej chirurgie LFUK v Bratislave,
prednosta doc. dr. Stefan Demjen. Adresa autorov: Bratislava, Partizanska
ul. 1.

(LIPS, surg.
plastic, Sabattini's technic (Cz))

SIMUN, L.

Complications in plastic surgery with round pedicle flaps. Bratisl.
Lek. Listy 2 no.11:651-659 '61.

1. Z Kliniky plastickéj chirurgie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v
Bratislavě, prednosta doc. MUDr. S. Demjen.

(SURGERY PLASTIC compl)

SIMUN, L.

Elastic fibers in free cutaneous autografts. Bratisl. lek. listy 41
no.8:465-471 '61.

1. Z Kliniky plastickej chirurgie Lek. fak. Univ. Komenskeho v Bratislave,
prednosta doc. MUDr. S. Demjen.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

SIMUN, L.

History of free skin transplantation. Bratisl. lek. listy 41 no.9:
553-561 '61.

1. Z Kliniky plastickej a rekonstrukcnej chirurgie Lek. fak. Univ.
Komenskeho v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. S. Demjen.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION hist)

SZIGETI, S.; SIMUN, L.

Experiences with the use of skin transplantation in recurrent abdominal
hermias. Bratisl. lek. listy 41 no.10:596-598 '61.

1. Z Kliniky plastickéj chirurgie Lekarskej fakulty Univ. Komenskeho
v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. S. Demjen.

(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION) (HERNIA surgery)

SIMUN, L.

On epithelial cysts of deep skin autografts. Bratisl. lek. listy.
42 no.2:74-81 '62.

1. Z Kliniky plastickej chirurgie Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho
v Bratislave, prednosta doc. MUDr. S. Demjen.
(SKIN TRANSPLANTATION exper) (CYSTS exper)

SZIGETI, S.; SIMUN, L.

Experience with the use of dermal grafts in recurrent abdominal hernia.
Acta chir. plast. 4 no.4:329-331 '62.

1. Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Medical Faculty, Comenius University,
Bratislava (Czechoslovakia) Director: Doc. S. Demjen, M.D.
(HEMIA) (SKIN TRANSPLANTATION)

SIMUN, L.; BROZMAN, M.

Effect of skin transplantation on the toxemic state in thermal burns. Rozhl. chir. 43 no. 5:334-336 My'64

1. Klinika plastickoj chirurgie Lekarskej fakulty UK (University Komenskeho) v Bratislave; prednosta: prof. dr. S. Demjen.

SIMON, L.

Advantages of primary treatment of the flexor tendons of the
hand and fingers. Bratisl. lek. listy 45 no.1:41-49 15 Jl '65.

1. Klinika plastickej chirurgie Lek. fak. Univerzity Komenskeho
v Bratislave (veduci prof. dr. S. Demjen).

STUCHLIK, Svat.; SIMUNEK, Ant.

Some questions of forensic psychiatry in the light of the new
penal code. Cesk. psychiat. 53 no.3:157-162 May 57.

1. Psychiatrické odd. KUMZ v Pardubicích a Krajská prokuratura
v Hradci Králové.
(PSYCHIATRY, legislation
in Czech. (Cz))

SIMUNEK, Bohuslav, inz.

Our present in-line aircraft engines and the outlook for
their development. Zpravodzj VZLU no. 6:15-18 '61.

STANOVY, .

Adapting to tropical conditions, p. 111, SDELOVACI TECHNIKA (Ministerstvo
strojerenstvi) Praha, Vol. 3, No. 4, Apr. 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955.

SIMUNEK, Frantisek

Perfect insulated pliers for electric wires. Elektrotechnik 17
no.4:115 Ap '62.

1. Zavody prumyslove automatizace, Praha.

SIMUNEK, M.

Experiments with dustless drilling combined with exhaustion in the Fribram ore mines. p. 22. (Rudy, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) I.C. Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

MILAN, M.

Mining methods in the Pribram ore mines. I. p. 270.
(KEMI, Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

CC: Monthly list of east European accessions (KEMI) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

... 1957

SIMER L.

Mining methods in the Iribram ore mines. II

p. 303 (Rudy) Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SC: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS (EIAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

SIMUNEK, Miloslav

Manual double-spot welder type DP 35 Aro in sheet metal
industry. Zvaranie 11 no.3:83-85 Mr '62.

1. Kovo-Finis, n.p., Ledec and Sazavou.

SIMUNEK, Miloslav

Powder cutting of the 18/8 type austenitic steel. Zvaranie 11 no 9:269-
270 S '62.

1. Kovc-Finis, Ledec nad Sazavou.

S/137/63/000/001/011/019
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Simunek, Miloslav

TITLE: Cutting 18/8 type austenitic steels with a mixture of steel and cast-iron powder

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 40 - 41, abstract 1E240 ("Zváranie", 1962, v. 11, no. 9, 269 - 270, Czech; summaries in Russian, German and English)

TEXT: At the KOVO-Finis (CSSR) Plant crushed cast-iron with 2 - 3% C is supplied to steel powder in the O₂- cutting process. This improves the powder supply from the bin to the cutter. Cutting was performed with a R3-Z cutter and a PT-1 torch. Simultaneously with the use of the new powder mixture the cutting machine was perfectioned. A high-sensitive medicinal reduction valve was employed and the cutting torch was mounted on a special holder, permitting mechanization of the cutting process. The cast-iron powder is added to the steel powder in a 1 : 5 proportion. Air pressure of powder supply is 0.2 atm. The cutting quality is good; the gap width after cutting is 4 mm with 20 mm

Card 1/2

Cutting 18/8 type austenitic steels with...

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A006/A101

thick sheets. The cut edges are carburized to 0.3 - 0.5 mm depth. The slag is easily removed. Even in case of piece work, the new techniques yielded 12,000 crowns yearly savings as compared to mechanical cutting.

I. Vrbenskiy

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SIMUNEK, Miroslav

Low-voltage dynamos as current source for CO₂ shielded welding.
Zvaranie 11 no.11:307-308 N '62.

1. KOVO-FINIS, Ledec nad Sazavou.

SIMUNEK, Miloslav

Argon-shielded welding of difficult-to-weld brass. Zvaranie
12 no. 5:136-137 My 163.

1. Kovo-Finis, Ledeč nad Sázavou.

SIMUNEK, Miloslav

Mechanization of manual oxygen cutting of pipes. Zvaranie
12 no. 9:265-267 S'63.

1. Kovo-Finis, Ledec nad Sazavou.

SIMUNEK, Miloslav

Automatic resistance welding pliers ARO 510. Zvaranie 13 no. 4:
116-117 Ap '64.

1. Kovo-Finis National Enterprise, Ledec nad Sazavou.